

Mohave County Miner.

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Recreation for Miners.

What the American miner and business man needs we think is a little more fun or play of the right kind. More healthful outdoor recreation and field sports after his day's work is over. We have too many sallow, wizened faces, too many old young men, too many broken down forms and constitutions in the mining as well as the business field. We are not after more theaters or more places of doubtful or artificial amusement but after more healthful outdoor sports. Some take life a little too seriously. It is business morning, noon and night—they glory in it. A business man boasted to us that he had never had a day off or a holiday in his life.

We were amused one day to see a party of stalwart miners after their day's work was over engaged in the somewhat mild pastime of croquet, and playing with a zest too, on about the only flat piece of ground in their rocky surroundings.

Surely this was better than many other camp recreations. We would like to suggest to Carnegie to give a little money to bowling alleys, cricket fields, baseball grounds and the like as well as to libraries.

In the beautiful twilight of the old country the office man and working man quits his office and work at 5 or 6 o'clock, has supper and adjourns to the cricket or football or golf field till 9 or 10 o'clock at night, throws business overboard, sleeps well and gets up the next morning refreshed, hearty and ready for his day's work.

Life is to be used, enjoyed, lived, prolonged. The miner engaged in strenuous work in the mine seeks some sort of recreation in the evening. He gravitates naturally to the faro table and the saloon because there is nothing else. You can hardly expect everyone to quiet down to a reading room; many, especially the younger men want something livelier and in a mining town there is usually nothing but what is of the worst.

At Victor, Colorado, an effort was made in the right direction by the Gold Coin Company. A building with a library or reading room, games such as checkers, chess and the like, and a good gymnasium was built by the company for its employees. Would that such existed in every mining town.

The business man flies to the theater for recreation, but this soon palls on him, whilst outdoor sports such as we have mentioned, do no. We have often wished the whole business world could go once a year to the seaside as the people of San Francisco do every Sunday during the summer season, and rest and play by the health-giving waves along the beach at the Golden Gate. Such outdoor recreations and surroundings make better business men and better and longer lived women, and we should have sound minds in sound bodies. Gladstone laid off his parliamentary cares by chopping down trees at Hawarden. Roosevelt goes hunting. Cleveland goes fishing, and what shall the miner do in this line?—Mining Reporter.

The Copper Market Shows Great Strength.

At no time in many months, nor indeed in several years, has the copper market been characterized by the pronounced strength that is at present in evidence, says the Boston Journal. The feeling of confidence that has recently developed with reference to the metal situation has now grown into an optimistic sentiment that is almost rampantly buoyant. The price of copper in London is now up to an equivalent of 13 1/4 cents for Lake ingot, with the prospect good that the price will cross 14 cents before the end of the current month.

All the big copper men here in Boston express themselves as extremely well satisfied with the present status of the market, and they also call attention to the fact that the foreign demand continues to grow at an almost phenomenal pace and likewise they call attention to the fact that the supplies of domestic consumers are still extremely light. Indeed, the domestic demand has begun within the recent past to show a material improvement, and the best judges of the market in-

sist that the consumers will soon be buying very heavily to fill their needed requirements.

The American Metal Market in commenting on the present situation says that the large buying of copper last week has placed producers on a very firm footing, and with 20,000 to 25,000 tons of spot and futures taken off the market there is not apt to be any cutting of prices under present quotations.

The Mining Law.

It has been suggested that a great improvement might be made in the existing federal mining law if the prospector were not required to find "mineral bearing rock in place" before locating his claims, and that he be given ninety days in which to decide upon the dip, strike, etc., of his vein after finding it, before proceeding to locate permanently—defining his boundaries in the usual manner. Without doubt the cause of the law requiring the discovery of "mineral bearing rock in place" is a serious handicap upon the bona fide locator, and a change in this feature of the law might be made to advantage, but to suggestion that he be given ninety days within which to decide how he will locate his claim is an impossibility in any place other than a new and isolated district, and where no other prospectors are in the neighborhood.

Anybody who has been in a stampede mining camp can appreciate this. Where there are hundreds of men, each eager to find a mineral deposit which may make him a fortune, there are no ninety day periods possible within which to decide upon how a location shall be made. Indeed, the locator has enough to do to locate as quickly as possible, and must then exercise vigilance to preserve and defend his location against the encroachment of others not less eager than himself. A single glance at a claim map of a rich mineral district like Cripple Creek, Creede, Leadville, Butte, or any other of a score of rich camps, will show the inadvisability of attempting to amend the law in this respect. If changes are to be made in the mining laws they should be of such a character as will simplify and not increase the difficulties of obtaining those rights the Federal statutes are supposed to grant.

There has been a great deal said about the relation of location monuments to the position of the claim on the ground, and this has resulted in an understanding, which is backed by legislation and Supreme Court decisions, that the monuments control, but when there is a dispute the locator is usually at fault. Considering the loose manner in which many prospectors locate their claims, it is surprising that there is not more trouble over the position of claims than there is.

The law is plain enough, but the prospector often neglects its simplest requirements, one of which is "The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced." The prospector often neglects to thoroughly and plainly mark the boundaries of his claim, contenting himself with a location stake, a monument or two, or blazed trees and makes no serious endeavor, as a rule, to comply with the letter and spirit of the law to so mark his location that "its boundaries may be readily traced." If this be done, and witnesses secured to the marking and the notice of location recorded and assessment work performed, there will be little, if any, litigation over titles.—Mining and Scientific Press.

Mormons Buy in Tabasco.

Bishop Cliff, of Salt Lake City, representing the Mormon church, who was in Mexico a short time ago, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of 387,000 acres of land in the state of Tabasco upon which he purposes to colonize people of his faith, as has been done in the state of Chihuahua so successfully. The estate purchased is that of Sres. Durantes and Fereel, together with valuable colonization concessions. It is claimed that these lands will accommodate 1,000 families and that 500 are ready to go on to them at once.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

Priceless Mining Shares of Mexican Mines.

Shares that earn 700 per cent for years to come may well expect to be quoted at many times their face value, as is already noticeable in the local market, says the Mexican Herald. The Naica mine (Chihuahua), capital 30,000, in 100 shares of 300\$ each, has already paid 33 dividends. Its shares are quoted at 11,000\$ offered, 33,000\$ asked. But no shares are known to change hands; they are good enough for owners to keep. Another case is the Penoles, where 100 shares are quoted at 3,200\$. The shares of San Rafael y Anexas, 5\$ par, are quoted at 900\$. But perhaps the most valuable stock is that of Constanza, in Coahuila, which is capitalized at the small figure of 10,000\$ in 100 shares par value 100\$. The enormous price of 10,000 per share is offered, but no sellers.

That in many respects the ancients had made greater advancement in knowledge than the moderns is very conclusively demonstrated by the fact that in almost every department they have forgotten more than the moderns have ever learned. There is the Damascus steel whose temper no cutler today can approximate; the flexible glass and the prismatic glass of the "elder days," whose perfection are the despair of glassblowers of today; the rustless iron of the Orientals, the hardened copper of the Romans, the immaculate linen of the Egyptians, the perfect silks of the Chinese, the subterranean conduits which irrigated the hanging gardens of Babylon, the never-fading frescoes of Pompeii, the musical scale of Pythagoras for which musicians of fine ear long for today but in vain. The compass was known to the Hindus scores of hundreds of years ago. The five orders of architecture handed down by the Greeks have never been improved upon and a sixth cannot be found. A modern city building is perille contrasted with the work that built the mighty cities of Babylon and Nineveh. In short, modern science and art would seem mighty small in the eyes of scientist and artists who have been dead and buried these eons and eons.—M. & E. Review.

According to a report recently prepared by John Hays Hammond, as the head of a corps of fifteen mining experts instructed by the Boston syndicate, which has purchased 3,000 acres of placer ground on the Yuba river, Cal., to make a thorough examination of it, the deposit will yield 6,000,000\$. Fifteen dredgers are to be put to work on the property. These will handle an average of 45,000 cubic yards per day, which it is estimated will yield an average profit of 25 cents per cubic yard. This estimate is based on the results obtained from borings made all over the tract. It is assumed that with fifteen dredgers of the daily capacity named, it will take at least twenty years to work out the claim. The enormous wealth of this small area of one of the many scores of auriferous streams in California indicates conclusively that there is much more gold still lying in the unworked placers of the state than has heretofore been extracted, and the total output to date from that source alone exceeds 1,000,000,000\$.—Mining & Engineering Review.

There are many gold bearing veins in the Cerbat country that could be profitably worked if milling facilities could be obtained in the camp. Water has been the drawback to the operation of a mill, but it is probable that this drawback will be overcome when the mines are sunk on to a depth of several hundred feet. Now is the time for some one with the necessary capital to get in and make money in milling ores.

Constipation.

Health is absolutely impossible, if constipation be present. Many serious cases of liver and kidney complaint have sprung from neglected constipation. Such a deplorable condition is unnecessary. There is a cure for it. Herbine will speedily remedy matters. C. A. Lindsay, P. M., Bronson, Fla., writes, Feb. 12, 1902: "Having tried Herbine, I find it a fine medicine for constipation." 50c bottle. For sale by H. H. Watkins.

Proclamation of Election.

Whereas, Under the provisions of Title twenty, chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, entitled "Elections", it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1902, and every two years thereafter, a general election for a delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly, and county and precinct officers; and

Whereas, It is further provided, that at least thirty days before each general election, the Governor shall issue a Proclamation of Election, under the Great Seal of the Territory, and transmit copies thereof to the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties in which such elections are to be held; such proclamation to contain a statement of the time of the election and the offices to be filled, and the offer of a reward in the form prescribed.

Now Therefore, I, Alexander O. Brodie, Governor of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1904, and the offices to be filled at such election I do hereby designate to be as follows, to wit:

One delegate to the Fifty ninth Congress of the United States.

Twelve members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, and twenty four members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, apportioned agreeably to existing laws as follows:

Apache county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives; Coconino county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives; Cochise county, one member of the Council, and three members of the House of Representatives; Gila county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives; Graham county, one member of the Council, and two members of the House of Representatives; Maricopa county, one member of the Council, and four members of the House of Representatives; Mohave county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives; Navajo county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives; Pima county, one member of the Council, jointly with the county of Santa Cruz, and three members of the House of Representatives; Pinal county, one member of the Council, and two members of the

House of Representatives; Santa Cruz county, one member of the Council, jointly with the county of Pima as aforesaid, and one member of the House of Representatives; Yavapai county, one member of the Council, and three members of the House of Representatives; Yuma county, one member of the Council, and one member of the House of Representatives.

And there shall be elected in each county of the Territory one Probate Judge, one District Attorney, one Sheriff, one Treasurer, one Recorder, one Surveyor, two members of the Board of Supervisors. In the several justices precincts of each county, one Justice of the Peace and one Constable shall be elected in each precinct; but in such precincts having a population of 5,000 or over, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables shall be elected. There shall also be elected in each county of the first class, one County School Superintendent.

And I do hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, part 1 of the Penal Code, such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the amount of One Thousand Dollars.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed. Done at the Capitol, at Phoenix, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1904.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.

By the Governor:
W. F. NICHOLS,
Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRIGES' CREAM



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.